

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Sales of Public Tobacco.

On the 25th of November next, will be sold at auction, in convenient lots at Mr. Rawling's tavern, in the city of Richmond, about

Two thousand Hogheads Public Tobacco.

One half the purchase money must be paid in Specie, the other half may be paid in Specie, or any Warrants receivable in discharge of the Revenue Taxes of 1787.

(By order of the Hon. the Executive)

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

TREASURY - OFFICE, }
October 28, 1788. }

To be Sold,

At GREENSPRING, near Williamsburg, on Tuesday the 16th of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of a great many valuable articles, some of them new.

Three PIPES of

MADEIRA WINE,

Of excellent quality; one of them 7 years old.

Five CASES of

BEST CLARET.

Fifty bottles in a case.

A hoghead of fine JAMAICA Spirits, and some old BRANDY, &c. &c.

Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above \$1 upon bond with good security.

Williamsburg, Nov. 3, 1788.

To be Sold,

Or exchanged for property in England;

A Tract of LAND,

In PRINCE GEORGE county,

Upon James river opposite to Westover; about 18 miles from Petersburg, and known by the name of

DUCHY HILL.

There is no houses upon it, but a most desirable situation for one; about twenty five acres of MEADOW GROUND, an excellent APPLE ORCHARD, and as good a FISHERY as any upon the river.

Any person wishing to purchase or give property in England for the above mentioned tract of land, will please apply to Mr. WILLIAM SHERMER, of Richmond, or the subscriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, June 24, 1788.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

Observing in a late paper, an account of the death of a person from the sting of a Bee: I wish to communicate to the public, through your Gazette, the following account of the great efficacy of *White Ash Bark*, in expelling the poison communicated by the bite of venomous animals.

JEREMIAH HALSEY, Esquire, of Preston, was some time since stung by a bee, in the upper lip. The pain, which it occasioned, immediately extended over the whole body. In fifteen minutes his limbs swelled with large eruptions which covered the whole body. Every appearance indicated a high state of inflammation. The case soon became very alarming; as in about twenty minutes, the lungs were feebly affected, and faintings indicated approaching death. As soon as it could be procured, he chewed some of the white ash Bark, and received immediate sensible relief at the breast. He then took a decoction of it with milk, and perfectly recovered, the swelling continuing about two days.

The same gentleman attests the following as a fact, of which he was a witness—A dog, in attempting to kill a Red Snake, was bitten in three or four places in the head. The bite of this snake is said to be more venomous than that of the Rattle Snake. In about an hour the dog became much swelled, and discovered scarcely any signs of life. Milk boiled with white ash Bark, was now poured down his throat. The effect was surprising and may appear incredible. The next morning, which was about twelve hours after the dog was bitten, he was as active as ever, and, as usual, hunted in the woods.

It is an undoubted truth that the Indians, who are generally well acquainted with the virtues of indigenous productions, have the White Ash in great estimation, as a peculiarly unfriendly to venomous snakes.

As the bite of a Mad Dog is considered as communicated a slow though fatal poison; it is submitted to the gentlemen of the faculty, whether from the above facts, this bark is not deserving an experiment in cases of canine madness.

Lew-London, October 7, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.

Short Sketch of the Character and Death of the English Judge Jefferies of infamous Memory.

HE was one of the greatest advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures carried on in that reign; and his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against the Duke of Monmouth's unfortunate adherents in the west, will ever render his name infamous. Whenever the prisoner was of a different party, or he could please the Court by condemning him, he would scarce allow him to speak for himself, but would load him with the grossest and most vulgar abuse, brow-beat, insult, and ridicule the witnesses that spoke in his behalf, and even threaten the jury with fines and imprisonment, if they made the least hesitation about bringing in the prisoner guilty.

The brutality Jefferies commonly shewed on the bench, where his voice and visage were equally terrible, at length exposed him to a severe mortification. A scrivener of Wapping having a cause before him, one of the opponent's counsel said he was a strange fellow, and sometimes went to church, and sometimes to conventicles; and it was thought he was a trimmer. At this the Chancellor fired: "A trimmer!" said he; "I have heard much of that monster, but never saw one. Come forth, Mr. Trimmer, and let me see your shape." He then treated the poor fellow so roughly, that on his leaving the hall, he declared he would not undergo the terrors of that man's face again to save his life, and he should certainly retain the frightful impressions of it as long as he lived. Soon after, on the arrival of the Prince of Orange, the Lord Chancellor, dreading the public resentment, disguised himself in a seaman's dress, in order to leave the kingdom, and was drinking in a cellar at Wapping, when this scrivener entering, and seeing again the face which had filled him with such horror, started; upon which Jefferies, fearing he was known, feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot of beer in his hand. But the scrivener going out, gave notice that he was there, and the mob rushing in, seized him, beat him, spit in his face, shewed every mark of detestation, and carried him before the Lord Mayor, who sent him with a strong guard to the Tower, where he died on the 18th of April, 1689.

The following is handed about in Paris, as the Petition of the Women of the Province of Dauphine to the King of France.

"After overthrowing, overturning, and changing the form of every thing at your pleasure, after exiling the Magistrates, and leaving to the nation but the phantom of its ancient Constitution, and after having imposed silence on the brave defenders of our sex, you imagine, Sire, that you may laugh at women, who are supposed to be always satisfied and content, provided there remain in town their usual pompous amusements, and their coquetry: You are greatly mistaken. She, Our party become every day more formidable. History will inform you that in every age the spirit of the fair sex has always influenced the national spirit. Its energy displays itself suitably to the prevailing circumstances, and the present crisis has produced that effect. There is not one among us who does not feel the ardor of the Patriot's flame: We are ready to encounter with a becoming boldness, the greatest dangers, and to expose our persons to the most daring trials. Not in the least dismayed at your boundless power, and irresistible force, the mightiest efforts shall be attempted on our side: Your soldiers, your bayonets, your bombs, and your cannons, shall not make us retreat from our posts: under the light accoutrement of a gauze helmet, we shall oppose an undaunted countenance, and our intrepid hearts shall never cease to demand of you what they most earnestly wish—our Magistrates, our Parliament, our rights and our privileges; the re-establishment, in short, of those conditions on which the nation in ancient times condescended to trust your predecessors with their liberty; and of those laws, the support of which alone can insure happiness and glory to them.

"These, Sire, are the claims humbly laid at the feet of the throne, by your most faithful subjects:—they are not, we dare say, so insignificant as to be rejected or disdained; for, in the present contest, and in the attempt of having all your orders executed, it might happen that we should refuse to produce any children for the state; we shall do it *de bonne grace* under a wife, prudent, and happy government; but to give existence to beings doomed to be the slaves of despotism, no attempt whatever can certainly succeed. This is the resolution, Sire, of your Majesty's mothers' and most affectionate women of the province of Dauphine."

Thursday afternoon a young gentleman returning to town through Turner's lane, was attacked by two fellows, who demanded his money; but representing that he was but a youth, and seldom carried money, the villains ordered him to strip off his coat and jacket, estimating at the same time a design of also taking his horse; but watching an opportunity, he suddenly jumped from them, and galloped away, without any other damage than the loss of his coat.

WORCESTER, October 23.

THE outside of the glass house in Boston is finished; it is built in form of a cone, or sugar loaf, and is 60 feet in height.

We are informed, that a sitting mill, on an improved plan, has lately been erected in the neighborhood of Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island.—This, in all probability, must contribute much to the benefit of the nail manufactory.

BOSTON, October 23.

ON the 7th instant, the fourth regiment in the third division, commanded by Col. Rice, was reviewed at Sudbury, by the Hon. Major General Brooks. The regiment paraded at 12 o'clock, and at one was dismissed for refreshment. Each company had a provision wagon in the rear of the regiment; from which every soldier, in common with their officers, drew supplies for the day. A collation was provided in front of the regiment, at which the general officers, the field officers, and other gentlemen of military distinction, with such of the several armed professions, as the field officers were pleased to notice, in martial file, helped themselves, without ceremony: They asked their country, whether simplicity and economy ought to be observed by all ranks of her citizens? The whole repast was regulated by her answer. At 4 o'clock, the regiment paraded for the review, every officer and soldier in complete uniform. After the review, they formed, and displayed columns on different platoons; changed their front, and performed several other manœuvres with great exactness; a regular field fight then commenced, firing in advancing and in retreating by checker. The whole performances, especially the firings, would have done honour to a regiment more familiar with arms:—Had an European officer been present, he must have exclaimed—"Is it possible that a regiment of militia in this young country, should be thus active in the field? As your liberties are the envy, your arms must be the dread of the World."

STOCKHOLM, August 8.

THE trophies taken from the Russians in the fight of the 17th of July, and their two frigates, Jaroslow and Hector, are safe arrived here. To-morrow they are to be shown in public before the royal castle, after which they are to be carried to the arsenal, to be guarded, with others already there. The King sent a letter with them to the senate, wherein he congratulates them on the victory, which he attributes first to God, and next to the general valour of the troops and seamen. He mentions his brother and the other officers in the highest terms, but hopes the senate will not think he does this, "as one brother extolling another." He concludes by informing them, "that in order to excite his faithful subjects to adore God, he encloses a form of thanksgiving for the victory; which he desires may be immediately printed, and sent to all the consistories for the ministers to read in their churches, with a proper exhortation, and afterwards to sing the accustomed psalm of thanks."

PETERSBURGH, July 26.

THE Prince Gustavus, the Swedish prize of 70 guns, is arrived at Cronstadt, with five Russian men of war, to resist—they are those the most crippled in the action. Admiral Greig's squadron has been reinforced with four other new ships, while they are repairing. Sixteen new armed gallees are constructing with great expedition—they are to cruise on the coast of Swedish Finland, to oppose the small fleet of the Swedish vessels at Swaborg. These vessels are to mount guns of 18, 24, and 36 pounders; and to make the equipment as complete as possible, half the watermen on the river Nova, and in this port, have been pressed on board them.

WARSAW, August 1.

IT is positively asserted here, that Jassy has again yielded to the dominion of the Turks, the Austrians having found it necessary to abandon the place, in order to assist at the siege of Choczim.

LONDON, August 2.

AMONG the convicts in New-gate for transportation are 103 women.

August 11. The Prince of Nassau, who has so distinguished himself in the service of Russia, has long been noted for his travels through the four quarters of the world. In Africa he fought with, and vanquished a lion. At the siege of Gibraltar he served as a volunteer on board the gun boats, and was in the hottest of the fight. This, according to his own account, was the sharpest action he ever was engaged in. The gun boat, in which he had served, was on fire long before he quitted her; and blew up in less than five minutes after he was taken out.

The Count de Rochambeau, who made himself so conspicuous during the war in America, is now in London, on a party of pleasure. His lady and family are with him. Their stay will be but short. They lodge at Grenier's hotel.

We are assured, that government have received advices of an embassy from the Nabob of Arcot to the Court of Great-Britain, being designed by the Prince, in consequence of the embassy having been sent by Tippoo Saib to the Court of France; the retinue is intended to be far more splendid than Tippoo's; the number of the suite announced is said to consist of upwards of six hundred persons, who are expected to arrive in this country in the course of a few months, preparations being absolutely under consideration for their reception.

The French King has given two hundred thousand livres to be distributed among the sufferers in the late storm on the 13th of July, and has further licensed a lottery for their benefit, consisting of forty thousand tickets, to be drawn in September next, and the prizes to be paid in October, subject to a deduction of two hundred thousand livres in equal proportion. The highest prize is 200,000 livres, and the lowest two hundred.

The Captain Pacha, or his fleet, have not been heard of since the engagement; nor is there any account of the Russian fleet which failed from Sebastopol immediately after. If the Pacha fell in with the latter, the Russian fleet must inevitably have been captured.

August 12. At the last assizes for Derby, a woman was convicted of stealing to the value of ten-pence; the clerk of the assize called out, Mary Jones, you are found guilty of stealing, value ten-pence. "Very well," answered the prisoner, putting her hand in her pocket, "here, take a shilling, give me two-pence."

August 13. Letters from Algiers inform us, that the Dey has put the French consul in irons, and stopped all vessels of his nation that were in that port; we are likewise informed, that all the ships that were armed at Toulon were ordered to sail, and block up the bay of Algiers.

August 14. At this moment there are no less than three Marshalls of France at the point of death—if not dead, namely, the Marshal de Vaux, commanding in Dauphiny—and the M. d'Aubertarre, and M. de Richlieu.

August 19. Oczakow was invested by sea on the 13th of July. The bombardment was so successfully conducted by the Prince of Nassau, that the place was immediately in flames. The conflagration was increasing on the evening of the 14th, at which time a Courier was despatched with the intelligence to General Suwakow, before Choczim.

A copper-bottomed sloop of war and a cutter are now stationed off Ushant; the cutter is to bring the earliest intelligence to Government of any men of war or ships with troops sailing from Brest; the sloop is to follow them till the certainty of their voyage is determined. The cause arises from an account received some weeks since, that La Celebre, of 64 guns, and La Hippopotame, of 50, had taken out their lower deck guns, which they had put in their hold; and that these ships were designed for India with cargoes of naval and military stores, field pieces, &c. said to be as presents to Tippoo Saib, the chief with whom France is now entering into a solemn treaty of alliance.

Count Rochambeau, the Governor of Calais, and his family, arrived at Dover on Friday last on their return home, and embarked for Calais on Saturday morning at nine o'clock. They left Portsmouth early on Thursday morning. Before they left Calais it was whispered that the object of the Count's journey was to make observations on the coast of England, and so it has now turned out; for his time has been wholly spent in this country, in viewing the coasts and different dock-yards, to which he has had access, with all the civility and attention that are due to strangers.

Sept. 3. We give it as a fact that there was not a sol in the royal treasury on the 18th inst. at Paris. The alarm was so great and general, that every body who had any demand upon it flew and clamoured for payment. Monf. Gogard, confounded at this unexpected stroke, ordered the ariet of council to be instantly published, by which the people were robbed of their property by royal authority, and reduced to the extremity of distress.

From thence the creditors ran to the Caisse de Esf compte; and all is misery, confusion, and despair throughout France.

The Court throws the blame of this disorder on the Parliament, which is going to assemble to justify itself. The intention of this manoeuvre was to detach the people from the Parliament, by which means the late Minister would have easily obtained a victory over the nation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

By Tuesday's post from New-York, we have the following intelligence.

LONDON, September 2.

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

ON Sunday last, at 12 o'clock, the Archbishop of Sens, Prime Minister of France, was dismissed from his employments, in consequence of the disorders occasioned by his edicts of the 16th and 18th ult. His dismissal was followed by that of the whole party who have advised the King to contend with his Parliaments. On Monday evening M. Necker was nominated Minister and director-general of the finances; his appointment was received in Paris with an universal joy. This intelligence comes by a courier extraordinary, arrived yesterday from Paris to the French Ambassador.

Engagement by land between the Swedes and Russians. The foreign information of this paper is always confirmed by succeeding events, and is now well authenticated, that a very bloody engagement has happened between the Swedes and Russians, on the borders of Finland. Every thing that could animate the troops on both sides assisted. Both the King of Sweden and the Grand Duke of Russia headed their respective forces.

In the onset the Russians had considerably the advantage, and attacked the left wing of the Swedish force with great bravery and effect—taking from them the whole of their artillery, with 300 prisoners. The king at the head of a few regiments instantly flew to their relief, and the soldiers, animated by the presence and example of their sovereign, rallied and charged afresh with the greatest fury and conduct, and put to flight the whole of the Russian army. The Count Muelheim Poushin and 4000 prisoners, with the whole artillery, fell into the hands of the Swedes.

The Grand Duke retreated with the scattered remains of his army into the fortress of Wyburgh, which was immediately invested by the king of Sweden.

The capture of Wyburgh is of the last importance to Russia, for should it fall, Petersburg must be open to every danger and attack, and in all probability will surrender. The plunder of this place would pay the expenses of the whole war.

The above news is confirmed to us through various channels, and leaves but little room to doubt. It comes from three quarters.

The report of a second engagement at sea between these powers, as it now comes to us, leaves little room to doubt its veracity. Letters from Pillau and Konigsberg speak of it as certain. The loss of the Russians is two ships of the line, which, it is said, are arrived at Stockholm. The fight took place between Helsingfors and Revel.

The town of Fredericksham, in Russian Finland, is invested by sea and land, and has been cannonaded with success. The Swedish armed gallees do great execution.

Nov. 1. Saturday evening about eight o'clock, three villains entered the house of Mr. Harvard, near the Valley Forge, and putting a pistol to his head, forced him to deliver his keys, and after securing the family, robbed the house of cash, &c. to the amount of eighty pounds, with which they made off.

Nov. 3. A correspondent informs us, that he has the best authority for contradicting the article in our paper of the 18th of October last, respecting the appearance of a comet. A strict and judicious search has been made with telescopes for it, but none such has appeared. Some ignorant person must have mistaken the planet Venus, or the star Arcturus, for a comet.

On Monday night last, about 11 o'clock, in Third, between South and Lombard streets, a gentleman was attacked by 8 or 9 ruffians, who to effect their villainous purposes, stabbed him in the back with a bayonet, or sword, and cut him under the chin with a pen-knife. They took from him his shoe buckles, knee-buckles and hat, and then dispersed each a different way. We are happy to find that the wounds the gentleman received are by no means dangerous.

As our fellow citizens cannot be too well apprised of the danger to which they are exposed, by walking our streets in the night, a relation of the following circumstance may perhaps have a good effect.

RICHMOND, November 13.

MR. PRINTER, You are requested to insert the two following trials taken from a Dublin paper, dated May last, and is now published as a warning to all Americans trading to Ireland, and to point out the caution which is necessary to be used in treating for Irish passengers, or emigrants in their vessels. Nothing could be more base than the wicked plan and false swearing against the two following American Mariners.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

DUBLIN, May 30, 1788.—Yesterday came on to be

tried in the Court of King's Bench, before the four Judges and a respectable jury, a cause of considerable consequence, and of such a nature as renders it highly necessary to be made public. It was an information against Mr. Thomas Philpot, supercargo of the ship Golden-rule, for having contracted with artificers to carry them out of the kingdom contrary to the statute.

The first evidence examined was one John Siberry, a wire-drawer by profession. He fully proved the circumstance of having covenanted and agreed by indenture with Mr. Philpot for his passage to America. The term of his servitude from the time of his arrival in America was intended to have been four years. He first proposed three, but was at last obliged to submit to the four, as otherwise Mr. Philpot would conclude no bargain with him. He was to have his passage, food and drink, with some clothes in return; and he was to have his choice of being landed at Baltimore, or Georgia, in the United States.

Another man of the name of Walsh, by profession a taylor, deposed in the same manner to the satisfaction of the Court, that he had entered into contract for his passage to America with Mr. Philpot, who advised him to the proceeding, and told him if he neglected it he might do worse. He admitted that he had been for near a year out of employ, and was in a starving condition. They had both been confined to the ship, and obtained their liberty through the interference of Mr. Draper. The last evidence acknowledged, that he was offered by the traverser a renunciation of the contract, provided he would pay a shilling a day for his food during the time he had continued with him, and that in case the traverser should be convicted, and was able to pay the penalty, he expected his portion of it.

Mr. Draper proved the circumstance of a house being kept open for the purpose of receiving persons who covenanted to leave the kingdom; and his having opened a chest belonging to Mr. Philpot, in which he found a number of contracts or indentures, that had been interchanged between the parties for the purpose.

Mr. Calbeck, as Counsel for the traverser, set up a defence, stating that his client had never used any means whatever, for the purpose of seducing artificers to leave the kingdom. On the contrary, his object was not to obtain artificers at all, but to procure servants, which was no offence against the act. He argued on the liberty that every man possesses, and that natural right which he has to dispose of himself as he thinks most pleasing or beneficial, and asserted that it would be ridiculous and absurd, to attempt punishing a man guilty of an offence against the state, when he did it an essential service in taking away its beggars, men who were in a starving condition, out of employ for a length of time, and who must eventually have obliged the community to defray the expenses of their passage to some other quarter of the world; as their poverty would oblige them to commit thefts, and so lead them to transportation.

One Rogers, who keeps a public house on Sir John's quay, was the only evidence called on the defence. He deposed that his house had been a place of rendezvous for the accommodation of persons going abroad, and that it had been frequented by the traverser. He said, that it had been a rule with him never to accept of tradesmen or apprentices, and that his wish was to procure servants.

The Attorney General desired him to look at two indentures which he had witnessed. He acknowledged them, and the men, although artificers, were fraudulently stiled *servants* in the contract.

Sir Samuel Bradstreet summed up the evidence, and mentioned the nature of the indictment. It was grounded upon the 25th of his present Majesty; which renders it highly penal to contract with any artificer to leave the kingdom and to go to any place beyond seas, or to seduce—persuade—or solicit them for the purpose. These were all substantive distinct offences—and any one of them would be sufficient to convict the traverser of having come within the intent of the act; the contracting with artificers was clearly proved, and if the jury believed the oaths of the evidences they ought to find him guilty. The offence taken in a moral light might be no crime; for he could not perceive any criminality in the idea of people wishing to profit by the acquisition of artificers and tradesmen from other nations; but, if not a moral, it was a political crime; a crime against the commercial interests of the kingdom, and a heavy penalty had been annexed to it by the Legislature. As to the idea of natural right of men to dispose of themselves, it was a fact indisputable; but the law feeling the danger to be apprehended from it, wisely provided a punishment for those persons who should assist them in disposing of themselves improperly. It might be the interest of other nations to endeavour to procure our artificers; but it should be our policy to guard against the attempt. It was the persecution under the Duke of Alva, that gave to Great-Britain the woollen manufacture from the great influx of workmen that were obliged to seek asylum there; and to the revocation of the edict of Nantz, did she owe her silk manufactures. He spoke highly of the policy of the law; and under it, from the evidence the jury had heard, they would have but little doubt as to finding the traverser guilty.

Lord Earsfort followed Sir Samuel Bradstreet, with whom he entirely concurred in idea. His Lordship did not mean to speak to the evidence, for that was so clear and explicit, that the jury could have no doubts on their mind; but merely to do away any impression that might have been made from the condemnation of the act by the traverser's Counsel. He spoke in high terms of the policy of the law, and warmly reprobated the practice of sending our artificers from the kingdom. We had the conduct of every commercial nation on our side; and the practice of England during a series of years, for protecting our artificers against the seduction and craft of people who were certainly our rivals, and might be one day our enemies. He spoke of the trade itself, as a miserable branch of the slave trade, and the wretches who were the victims of it, were kidnapped and deprived of their liberty, under pretence of bettering their situation.

Mr. Justice Henn joined in condemning the practice, as did Mr. Justice Bennet. The latter remarked, that although the act under which the traverser was tried was a new act, yet it was not to be inferred, that the

idea was novel. Our artificers were protected by an English act, passed about the year 1730. Since the glorious emancipation of our constitution, it was held that English acts were inoperative here; and so the Irish Legislature provided for the deficiency in the above case, by passing an express law for the purpose.

The jury retired for some time, and brought in a verdict: Guilty of contracting with John Siberry and Pender Walsh, artificers, to leave the kingdom; not guilty of the other charges, of seduction, &c. in the indictment. This being complete conviction, the traveller has incurred the penalty of the act, which is 500l. besides imprisonment, one year on each.

On the same day a cause was tried in the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the King, against Joseph Harrington, second mate of the Baltimore, for enticing manufacturers to emigrate out of these dominions.

The first witness that was called, was one Burleigh, a thread maker, who swore, that one day in a drunken frolic, he called upon the traveller, and told him that he wished to go to America, on which Harrington desired him to send in his name to Captain Darley, and that he, Darley, would indent with him for three or four years; in consequence of which, deponent voluntarily went on board, where he remained, until his friends went in quest of him, and brought him home, after paying a shilling a day for his diet, whilst on board the vessel. Deponent swore that certain people told him that he might prosecute Harrington, for that he had acted both illegally and improperly; and that in consequence, he had lodged informations against him for the service of his King and country; he declared that he did not indent with any person, that Joseph Harrington was but second mate, and that he acted for the Captain and not for himself, and that one Dickinson was first mate; upon the whole Burleigh seemed to be a tutored, hardened, impudent fellow.

Mr. Draper, the informer, was next examined, who produced a book that he forcibly drew out of the bottom of Joseph Harrington, which contained a list of redemptioners, among which was that of Burleigh, testifying that he, Burleigh, had agreed to indent with the Captain for three years; he declared that he believed Harrington acted by orders of the Captain, and that he was convinced he could never pay the fine; but that notwithstanding he, Draper, expected to be well paid for his trouble and attention. John Norwood was then called upon, who declared that he knew the traveller, that he had sailed with him from Baltimore to Cork, and that he never was in an higher station on board any vessel than second mate: Swore that no thread maker was worth his passage from this to America, and therefore, that Burleigh could have been no acquitment to any person; in fact, the evidence did by no means support the indictment. Harrington having neither enticed, seduced, or solicited any person to indent with him, nor did it appear that any person did.

The jury acquitted Harrington of every indictment, but that of agreeing with Burleigh to carry him out of his Majesty's dominions, for which he was fined five hundred pounds, and sentenced to one year imprisonment.

The jury were the same that tried Philpot, and found him guilty on Monday last.

By the wicked false swearing, and the plan laid by Draper the informer, (who is an out searcher of the port of Dublin, and a notorious informer, as was his father before him) these two unfortunate and innocent men are condemned: Philpot to two years imprisonment and £1000 fine, Harrington to one year and £500 fine--the penalty as by a late law inflicted for inveigling away Artificers.

It was not more a wonder to the city at large than to the two sufferers that such excessive fine and confinement should be adjudged by the jury, who were merchants and tradesmen, and not of such notorious cast as Dublin has ever been famous for. It is a remarkable fact that during the very same sittings of the Courts, that two murderers, and three forgers, escaped without punishment, one of the former from being a Bishop's servant, and two of the forgers admitted to bail, one being a reputable shop-keeper, and the other a Reverend Divine.

The jury that tried Philpot and Harrington, were
George M'Quay Thomas Reed
William Moore John Ward
Gabriel Whittier James M'Creery
Isaac Weld Richard Tador
Francis Rinchia George Tenklen
Oliver Bond James Magee.

As the indiscriminate plunder of all sorts of property at St. Eustatia by Lord Rodney and General Vaughan, has been much the subject of conversation, and no small censure on the two commanders, as well in England as other country's, we insert the following articles taken from British and Irish newspapers, relative to the St. Eustatia business.

The petition from the captors of St. Eustatia to the Privy Council, for a review of the cause, and for mitigation of the heavy damages given against them in the Courts of Westminster, has been several days the business of the Council, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, and their Lordships have suspended the case for the decision of the Judges: Lord Rodney and General Vaughan have given proofs before the Council, that the loss of their papers (which appear to have been given out of the Secretary of State's Office to the American agent in London, early in the year 1783) have been of the most ruinous consequence to them; and they mean to investigate the matter in the House of Lords, and Commons immediately after the Easter recess, in order to set aside the heavy damages the merchants of Great Britain and Ireland obtained verdicts for in the Courts. The claims of the inhabitants at St. Eustatia, against Lord Rodney and General Vaughan, have been finally decreed them on an hearing before the Privy Council, and the captors ordered to refund all private seizures, with costs and interest.

The great number of actions for the restoration of seized property at St. Eustatia, which in the Courts of Westminster went in favour of the merchants, has, it is thought, gone nearly to the ruin of the British commanders; and it is confidently said they have already conveyed away in truth what property yet remains of their real or personal effects.

ST. EUSTATIA.

The Lord Commissioners of Appeal sat at the Cockpit, to hear petitions upon the St. Eustatia captures. The Court consisted of Earl Camden, Lord Grantley, Lord Hawkeberry, and the Master of the Rolls.

The first cause which came on was the petition of Anthony Songa, in which several affidavits were produced, to prove that a part of the goods seized by Lord Rodney and General Vaughan, were the property of Mr. Songa, a British merchant; and referred to the papers which were at the same time seized with the goods, and sent home to England; but have since, in some unaccountable way been lost. After Doctor Wynne had been fully heard for the petitioner, Earl Camden delivered the opinion of the Court; that as the real evidence was not to be come at, (a circumstance which he much lamented, and which was most reprehensible conduct in Lord Rodney and General Vaughan's Agents) that the next best evidence must be resorted to;—but in the present petition the petitioner has not brought that secondary best evidence before the Court, therefore the claimant was not entitled to a determination in his favour, a though he was *for a conscientia* convinced that the property was neutral; but that was not a sufficient ground for judgment: On the other hand, feeling as he did, it would be the most gross injustice to dismiss the petition entirely; he was therefore for giving further time to adduce the necessary proof, if it was possible to obtain it. Lord Grantley added, that if such proof as that brought before the Court was to be admitted, it was easy to foresee that there would not be a single bit of French or Dutch property amongst the goods which were captured at St. Eustatia.

The several petitions of Richard Puller, Benjamin Mee, Elias Lindo, Joseph Waldo, George Wolfe, Sebastian Friday, and John Whitmore, were afterwards heard, and postponed in the same manner—for better evidence.

In the case of Puller and Mee, restitution was granted. In Bologna's case, the claim consisting of muskets, was allowed to the captors.

The whole of the St. Eustatia business appeared to their Lordships one general mass of confusion. They cast great blame upon the irregular, shameful, and rash proceedings of the agents in particular, as well as the captors. Great neglect was evident in their not transmitting the whole of the papers taken on the Island to the Admiralty in England. It seems that what papers were sent, were such merely as might tend to eliminate the British subjects concerned: Those papers were transmitted from the Admiralty to the Secretary of State's Office, where they were devoured by political vermin, and not a single vestige thereof remains to be found. Lord Camden professed himself angry, whenever the business came across his mind. The goods and merchandise there captured have been sold and confounded, and not even the accounts of the sales are to be found, for the purpose of laying before this honourable board: Their Lordships therefore adjourned the business until such time that the captors bring forth the accounts of sales, or that the claimants themselves bring such accounts or other effective proofs in their power, thereby to ascertain the amount of the value of such claims as may be liable to a restitution upon decree.

As soon as Mr. Halling's impeachment is disposed of in the House of Lords, it is said Lord Rodney means to bring on his complaint relative to the giving up from the Secretary of State's Office the St. Eustatia seized papers to the then American agent in London, (Mr. Digges) the loss of these papers, and the proofs of treacherable correspondencies by the then inhabitants of the island, has been the cause of the trials in the Courts going all against the captors, with very heavy damages and costs. Lord Rodney has published his hard and singular case, and it is thought the Legislature will take some steps to relieve him, as well as oblige the holder of the papers to restore them.

The public expectation is somewhat raised on a matter which is likely to be debated and decided in a few days, i. e. how far an alien is amenable to a Parliamentary summons. It appears from Lord Rodney's and General Vaughan's affidavits and speeches in Parliament, that the St. Eustatia seized papers were unaccountably got out of Lord G. Germaine's office in 1783, by a Mr. Savage, and the then American agent in London, Mr. Digges, and that most of them yet remain in the possession of the latter; who refuses their restoration, and will not obey the summons of Parliament, to give any account of them; but as the St. Eustatia bill will likely in a short time be debated and pass into a law, this matter will be brought more to light.

A bill has passed the House of Delegates for laying off the Commonwealth into twelve districts for the choice of electors, to elect the President of the national government. A bill is now before the house for laying it off into ten districts, for choosing representatives. The report from the committee appointed to draft an application to the Congress of the new government, requiring that a Convention be called to amend the Constitution.—A letter to Governor Clinton in answer to his from the Convention of New-York; and a circular letter to the several states upon the same subject has been brought in, and assigned for consideration on Thursday next. The subject of revenue has been taken up, and it seems to be generally agreed that such change of the appropriation laws be made, as to prevent the loss of the impost, which will be applied to national purposes, so soon as the new government commences its operation, injuring in any degree those of the public creditors in whose favour it now stands appropriated.

The Honourable Richard Henry Lee, and William Grayson, Esquires, were elected on Saturday last members of the Senate from this state; their long services, well established character for talents, patriotism and virtue will no doubt make the appointment highly satisfactory to their countrymen.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Lord Sheffield, Ramsay, Greenock.
Brig Trader, Warner, Philadelphia.
Sloop Polly, Martin, Providence.

At NORFOLK, FOR LIVERPOOL;



THE GOOD BRIG

K I T T Y,

JOHN HUSTON, Master.

BURTHEN 190 hogheads of tobacco, will take in freight to the address of Messrs. CROSSIE and GREENWOOD, at the low freight of 61. sterling per ton of four hogheads, delivered along side.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has Imported,

IN THE K I T T Y,

And other VESSELS,

An extensive ASSORTMENT of

WOOLENS, &c.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms

For CASH, or CROP TOBACCO.

NORFOLK, November 3, 1788.

IN A FEW DAYS

Will be Published.

RICHMOND GARDEN,

A P O E M.

Dedicated to his Excellency EDMUND

RANDOLPH, Esq;

Written by an inhabitant of RICHMOND
IN VIRGINIA.

PRICE One Quarter of a Dollar.

RICHMOND:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

And sold by Messrs. NICOLSON, DAVIS, & DIXON,
Printers in Richmond, and may be had, at the several adjacent towns, as a future advertisement will specify.

To be Sold,

Or R E N T E D,

At Newcastle, on the 15th of December next,

The PLANTATION

That formerly belonged to Tiplady Charles,

In Blackwell's Neck, near the PIPING-TREE.

There is upwards of 100 acres, with a good dwelling house and other out-houses, and a small orchard; the land is well known to be exceeding good for grain. The terms will be made known on that day by
RICHARD STEWART.

OCTOBER 23, 1788.

NOTICE

THAT all persons having just demands against the estate of JOHN CRAWLEY, late of James City county, near Williamsburg, dec. are desired to make them known immediately;—likewise all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

SAMUEL THOMAS GRACIE, and ELIZABETH TARRY, all of the county of Mecklenburg, legatees, are desired to attend, on or before the first day of December next

ELIZABETH CRAWLEY, Executrix.

JAMES CITY county.

Nov. 7, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber in

Hanover county, about the 1st of September, a negro man by the name of



T O M,

Formerly the property of Mr.

Thomas Richardson, in the lower end of Hanover, where it is likely he has gone, or to some of the brothers of that name in the upper end of the county, and perhaps may be kept concealed by some of their negroes. Whoever delivers the said negro, shall receive the above reward, or a sum proportionable, for information where he may be had.

Wm. JONES.

NOVEMBER 6, 1788

POETRY.

Extract from PETER'S PENSION.
The KING and Parson YOUNG.
By PETER PINDAR, Esquire.

THE King (God bless him) met old parson Young
Walking on Windsor terrace one fair morning;
Delightful was the day—the scent was strong—
A heavenly day for howling and for horning!
For tearing farmer's hedges down—hallooings—
Shouts, curses, oaths, and such-like pious doings.
"Young," cried the king, "d'ye hunt, d'ye hunt
"to-day?"
"Yes, yes—what, what? yes, yes, fine day; fine
"day."

Low with a reverent bow the priest reply'd:
"Great king! I really have no horse to ride;
"Nothing, O monarch, but my foundler'd mare,
"And she, my liege, as blind as the can stare."
"No horse!" rejoined the king, "no horse no 'horse!'"
"Indeed," the parson added, "I have none:
"Nothing but poor old Dobbin—who of course
"Is dangerous—being blinder than a stone."
"Blind, blind, Young? Never mind—you must,
"must go,
"Must hunt, must hunt; Young stay behind?—
"no, no."

What pity, that the king, in his discourse,
Forgot to say, I'll lend ye, Young, a horse!"
The king to young behaving thus so kind,
Whate'er the danger, and howe'er inclin'd,
At home with polite Young could not stay—
So up his reverence got upon the mare,
Relo'd the chace with majesty to share,
Whate'er the dangers of the day.

Roz'd was the deer!—the king and parson Young,
Catt'd and Pollax like, rode side by side;
When lo, a ditch was to be sprung!
Over leap'd George the third with kingly pride,
Over jump'd Tinker, Towzer, Rockwood, Towler,
Over jump'd Mendall, Brulshwood, Jubal, Jowler,
Trimbulh and Lightning, Mufic, Ranter, Wonder,
And fifty others with their mouths of thunder—
Great names whose pedigrees so fair,
With those of Homer's heroes might compare.
Thus gloriously attended, leap'd the king,
By all those hounds attended, with a spring!
Not Caesar's self a fiercer look put on,
When with his host he pass'd the Rubicon!
But wayward fate the parson's palfrey humbled,
And gave the mare a sudden check—
Unfortunately poor blind Dobbin tumbled,
And broke his reverence's neck.

The monarch gaping with amaze look'd round
Upon his dead companion on the ground—
"What, what?" he cried, "Young dead, Young,
"Young dead!
"Humph!—take him up—and put him home to
"bed."

Thus having finish'd—with a cheerful face
Nimrod the second join'd the jovial chace.

NEWPORT, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benedict, of Lebanon, to
the Rev'd President Stiles, of Yale College, giving an
account of a remarkable change in the complexion of
an Indian.

THIS Indian is about 40 years of age, he calls him-
self by the name of Samuel Adams, and was born at
Farmington, in the state of Connecticut; he is tall
and well made, his hair is long, coarse, and of the pure
Indian black, but grows out of a skin as white as a lily.
He tells me that he began to whiten about two years be-
fore I saw him, which was in July 1786—the white first
appeared upon his breast, and gradually spread from
thence. I carefully examined him, and found him to
be entirely white, excepting the prominent parts of his
face, viz: his forehead, cheek bones, nose, and about
his chin, which were of the pure Indian colour, and I
think darker than common for that nation: The col-
ours in his face did not form a shade by running into
each other, but were both of them entire to the very
line of contact, and exhibited a very grotesque appear-
ance. His arms were white, but his hands were pied,
and his fingers of the natural Indian colour; it was the
same with his feet as with his hands, they were inter-
spersed with the natural tawny, his toes are black, but
his legs and thighs are wholly white: What is worthy
of observation is, that the white is perfectly natural and
very fair for an Englishman. I compared him with 14
or 15 persons that were at my house, of both sexes, and
he was visibly the fairest: He told me that he had en-
joyed an uninterrupted state of health both before and
since he began to whiten. He appears pleased with his
transmutation, but, alas! he has still Indian enough to
disregard his promise, and to intoxicate himself with
spirits. By information of others, who have seen him
since these observations were made, the remaining black
still continues to disappear.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, on Bryer ri-
ver, a 2 year old red STEER, marked with a
crop and underbel in the left ear, and crop and hole in
the right, half his tail white, and some white under his
belly, the owner may have him on proving his property.

WILLIAM PURNALL.

WRIGHT SOUTHGATE,
HAS IMPORTED
BY THE SHIPS ARRIVED THIS FALL,
THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

And now OPENING at the first BRICK
House from the BRIDGE, viz.

WOOLEN Drapery, from the best superfine Broad
Cloths to Seconds, Middle Prices, Plains and
Cotton.

Linen Drapery, Irish Linens, Irish and Russia Sheet-
ings with the best German and British Oznaburghs.
Silk Mercery of Brocades, Mantuas, Lustrings, Modes,
Persians, Sarinets, and Rich Satins.

Calicoes and Chintzes, (a variety) of neat and elegant
patterns.

Ladies and Gentlemen's best beaver and other hats.

Haberdashery, in all its various branches.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Great-Coats and other ready
made Cloathes.

Books of various kinds, for the instruction and improve-
ment of Youth.

Jewellery and Hard-Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery;
Japanned Ware, with the best double-blocktin Sauce
Pans, and Stew Pans, and a variety of other Articles
not enumerated.

The above GOODS are fresh
from the manufacturers, well laid in, and will be sold
at such prices as will be thought reasonable for READY
MONEY, TOBACCO, GINSANG, BEES WAX, or
PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

RICHMOND, October 25, 1788.

HENRY HALEWOOD,
Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY takes

this method of acquainting his friends and the
public, that he has rented a part of the shop
occupied by Messrs. WM. & GEORGE RICHARD-
SON, wherein he proposes to carry on his business in
all its various branches, and humbly solicits their en-
couragement and support, which he will endeavour to
merit by every attention to the interest of those who are
pleased to favour him with their commands.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1788.

Will be Sold,

On the first Monday in December, at public auction,
at Henrico courthouse,

THE place whereon Mr. Joseph Ward now lives,
containing 484 acres of land, about 8 miles below
Richmond, on James river, and known by some, by
the name of Lilley Valley, with good improvements
thereon. Three hundred pounds of the purchase mo-
ney will be expected on making a deed, half of the re-
mainder within twelve months from such date, and the
other half in two years. Bond with good security will
be required by

WILLIAM FORD, Jun.

N. B. Possession may be had at Christmas.

OCTOBER 7, 1788.

ABOUT the middle of last May, strayed from the
seat of William Fleming, Esq; in Chesterfield, a
dark chestnut sorrel MARE, 8 or 9 years of age, eight or nine
inches high, ten or eleven years of age, neither
docked nor branded, has a scar between the knee and
pastern joint of the right fore leg, occasioned by being
tied head and foot, paces, trots, and gallops, tolerable
well. Also a very well made ye low sorrel horse,
eight or nine years old this September, four feet seven
or eight inches high, paces, trots, and gallops exceed-
ing well, a blaze in his face, the left hip put out of
place, and a film over the left eye, a few saddle spots
on his back, and both hind feet white. The above hor-
ses were taken up in Amelia by an overseer of Mr. An-
derdon's on Appamattox river at the Island Ford, where
they went off after being there a fortnight, as I am in-
formed, and I am inclined to believe that they are sto-
len, as I raised both of them, or they would have been
home before this. Whoever will give me intelligence, or
convey the said horses to me in Buckingham, shall re-
ceive five pounds reward for their trouble.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given, that
a petition will be presented to this present General As-
sembly, to enable Sir JOHN PEYTON, to make deeds to
a tract of land on North river, sold by Mordecai
Throckmorton, of Gloucester county, before his death.

TAKEN up in Amherst county, a black MARE,
about 4 feet high, branded on the near buttock P,
a hanging main and switch tail, a star in her forehead,
and paces naturally. Appraised to 30s.

DANIEL TUCKER.

SERAFINO FORMICOLA,
MOST respectfully informs
the public, and his friends in particular,
that he has removed from his former situa-
tion near the bridge, to a large and commodious house
on Shocke Hill, designated by the sign of ST. TAM-
ANY, on the main street, within two hundred yards of
the Capitol. He has provided himself with a large and
convenient stable, with the best of provender for horses,
and good hostlers to attend them.

S. FORMICOLA, with much
gratitude, embraces this opportunity of returning his
thanks to those who have hitherto been pleased to ho-
nour him with their company, and he flatters himself,
as he is now much better established than he ever was,
since he has been in the public line, that should he still
receive a continuance of the favours of his friends and
the public, he shall be happy enough to give general
satisfaction; to the attainment of which object, his best
endeavours will be unremittingly pointed.

RICHMOND, October 27, 1788.

Just Published,

And for sale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houses
above the courthouse,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the first after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations,

Conjunctions, Eclipses, Weather, Rising and
Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the
Moon, County and other Court days, List of Public
Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and also a table for
weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Reads
from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for
Gardening, throughout the year, Receipts, viz: for the
Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for
killing Rats, without danger of poisoning any one, for
curing Musty Wine casks, an infallible remedy for a
Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore
Throat, a powder for the Worms.—A true story of
a Generous Cardinal, a maid servant who was unjustly
executed at Paris, and afterwards restored to life, a sin-
gular history of a Peasant of Syria, a story of three Col-
legians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of An-
ecdotes.

County Court Clerks, merchants, she-
riffs, naval-officers, and others may
be furnished with any of the under-
mentioned BLANKS, at the shortest
notice, by the Printer hereof, viz,

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.

SUBPOENAS.

WRITS.

ATTACHMENTS.

EXECUTIONS.

EXECUTORS BONDS.

ADMINISTRATORS ditto.

ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds

APPEARANCE ditto.

PRISON BOND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.

NOTES OF HAND.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF LADING.

BILLS OF SALE.

DEEDS OF TRUST.

DEEDS FOR LAND.

SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.

INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.

CLEARANCES.

PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed since the revised code,
viz. For the years 1784, 85,
86, and 87.

M'MURRAY'S MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES.